Delicious Biscuit

are made with Royal Baking Powder, and are the most appetizing, healthful and nutritious of foods.

Hot biscuit made with impure and adulterated baking powder are neither appetizing nor wholesome.

It all depends upon the baking powder.

Take every care to have your biscuit made with Royal, which is a pure cream of tartar baking powder, if you would avoid indigestion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

OHIO VALLEY SILVERITES DECLARE FOR THE NEBRASKAN.

His Renomination for President on the Financial Plank of the Chicago Platform.

AT SECOND DAY OF THE BIMETAL. LIC LEAGUE MEETING.

Henry Warrum, of Indiana, and the Picturesque George Fred Williams Among the Orators.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1 .- When the afternoon session of the second day's meeting of the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs convened at Macauley's Theater today almost every delegate was in his seat. There was also a marked increase in the attendance of visitors. The three gubernaterial aspirants-Hon. William Goebel, Hon. P. Wat Hardin and Hon. W. J. Stoneon the afternoon programme for interest to this session of the convention. Each candidate had his adherents in the audience ready to shout and show their appreciation of any word of wisdom. Judge James P. Travin, of Covington, Ky., presided. His gavel fell promptly at 2 o'clock when the convention came to order.

Following the cutline of a plan which had been adopted at a meeting of the executive committee of the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs at the Galt House this morning the following resolution was introduced by Gen. E. B. Finley, of Ohio: "Resolved, That with a view of taking

measures to thoroughly organize for the of which the president of this association shall be a member. That said committee be requested to co-operate with the national nittee in perfecting a thorough organization of the Democratic party throughout all the States and Territories of the United states, the president of this association to

Judge Tarvin accordingly handed in as his selection for the committee the following: John P. Altgeld, Illinois; George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; W. J. Overmeyer, Indiana; W. J. Semonin, Kentucky; Allen W. Clark, Indiana, and James P. Tarvin, Kentucky.

The first speaker on the programme of the afternoon session was the Hon. P. Wat Hardin, of Mercer county. He was greeted with rounds of hearty applause. Mr. Hardin gave it as his opinion that bimetallism is the true issue confronting the Democracy of the United States, and the one on which, with William J. Brayan at the head, the party will march to triumphant victory in

The Hon. William Goebel, of Covington,

followed Mr. Hardin. His speech was very brief, and the gist of it was to the effect that the Democratic party, in the selection of a presidential candidate for the campaign of 1900, need look no farther than William J. Bryan and the Chicago platform. The trust issue, he thought, was of secondary impor-tance to the question of bimetallism, and one which, under the changes which bimetallism would produce upon the Nation, would After Mr. Goebel, the Hon. William J. bel, and invoking the adherence of

tone made a brief speech, covering, in substance, pretty nearly the same ground pre-viously gone over by General Hardin and all good Democrats as a unit to the princi-ples enunciated in 1896 at Chicago. With these in sight and Mr. Bryan at the helm. the good ship of Democracy could scarcely fail to win the port of success. At the contion adjourned for supper.

THE COMMITTEES. Committees were named by Chairman Tarvin at the afternoon session. The Indiana members are: On officers, Lew M. O'Bannon, C. P. Butler and John P. Flynn. On resolutions: John Overmyer, chairman; F. J. Van Vorhis and James M. Rob-

On constitution: F. J. Heller, chairman; S. L. Grubbs, William Breeden and J. F.

On meeting place for 1900: Henry Warrum and Clarence E. Weir.

President Tarvin called the night session order at 8 o'clock and introduced the Hon. Henry Warrum, of Indiana. He ened by saying he brought good greet-gs from the Hoosier State: that the nocracy of Indiana had remained steadin its determination to have the prinples as enunciated in the Chicago platprevail and that it would continue bimetailism had been successful. "We go into the next campaign," said Mr. e; we shall not go into the next with the odium of mismanage-

which the opposition boasts has been simply lasting kind. The speaker directed his remarks to the proposed elimination of the democratic platform, claiming that it was the work of designing politicians who Democracy by supplanting the money question. He said the imperial policy was not the policy of the American people and he quoted Lincoln in saying that this country could not exist half free and half siave

and that we could not exist half colonies and half sovereign States. The Republican inevitable by a gold standard. He paid his respects to the administration, saying that McKinley's name was in odium throughout the land. He closed with an exhortation to stand by bimetallism and vic-tory would be the result. An uproar of ap-plause greeted Mr. Warrum as he took his

> The committee on officers for the ensuing M. Biddison, Illinois; W. J. Semonin, Kentucky: John P. Altgeld, Illinois; John Overmyer, Indiana; Louis Stenz, Ohio; Thomas Tandy, Kentucky: secretary, Allen W. Clarke, Indiana; treasurer, Adam Heim-

> The legislative committee shall consist of all the above named officers together with the following members: F. J. Heller, Geo. F. Downey, Indiana; James W. Orr, Nober Gottlieb, Illinois; C. V. Hull and H. C. Cordrey, Ohio: Ramsey Washington and Joseph L. Rhinock, Kentucky.

MR. FINLEY'S SPEECH. President Tarvin introduced the Hon. E B. Finley, of Ohio, who announced himself in favor of the Chicago platform and opposed to any alliance with gold Democrats.

"I am opposed to imperialism. I do not favor the so-called expansion policy of Presministration touching the Philippine questo last, in violation of the principles ex-pressed in the declaration of war with Spain, and our treatment of the Filipnos has been simply disgraceful. The purchase and seizure by armed forces of the Philippine islands and the proposal to gover them as tributary provinces, denying to their people the right of self-government and the privilege of representation in the home government and our holding them as conquered provinces and enforcing taxation while denying citizenship, is an abandon-ment of the American system and the adopin my judgment is fraught with great peril to the stability of our form of government. A viloation of the principles of free government in the Philippines may be but the forerunner of a violation of the same princi ples in the United States; and we should never intrust to any President the power to

any pretext whatever. the following report, which was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted: "First-Our faith in bimetallism is vindicated by events. The necessity for the restoration of the double standard was acknowledged by the President and Congress in 1897 when a commission was sent to Euto entreat other nations to aid in establishing bimetallism, and the failure of the commission to secure European co-operation confirms the friends of free colnage in their belief that relief can only come by the independent action of the United States. The present legal ratio of 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism can be restored and opposition to it is confined to those who phose bimetallism at any ratio and to those who misapprehend or ignore the reasons which led three national conventions to adopt it. That whatever paper money

needs to be issued in this country to supplement a gold and silver currency should be issued directly by the government of the United States without the intervention of any bank or corporation whatever, Second-We favor and recommend the adoption by the Democratic national convention in 1900 of the Chicago platform of 1896 without change. Third-We especially favor and recommend the adoption by the Democratic na-tional convention of 1900 of the financial plank in the Chicago platform of 1896 with-

out any change.
Fourth-We believe that the trust is the result in large measure of the methods that have been used, among which is the de-monetization of silver, by which the volume of currency has been kept below the demands of business. We favor the destruction of the result as well as the removal of the causes. The establishment of independent bimetallism at 16 to 1 would do more to cripple or to destroy the organization and operation of the trust than any other single We favor and recommend, therefore, the adoption by the Democratic national convention of 1900 of an appropriate and specific declaration against the organization and existence of the trust and a specific promise of legislative and executive action ending to their extermination.

"Fifth-We hereby express our continued onfidence in William Jennings Bryan and favor his nomination for the presidency of the United States in 1900." With a glowing eulogium President Tarvin then introduced Hon. George Fred Wil liams, of Massachusetts, who was given the most enthusiastic reception of the evening. Mr. Williams said that the world had for 4,000 years been governed by tyranny, but that the time had at last come to try justice. In concluding, he said: "The day is at hand for the exposing of the political humbug 'sound money,' and when that unveiling comes let some of the politicians be ware. Ours is the glorious duty of taking up the weapon which Providence has placed in our hands. In 1896 we were unpracticed in our great work, but now we feel that we see the light, and are moving toward a glorious consummation of our principles. Mr. Williams was presented with a bou-

quet of lilies of the valley on concluding his speech and held an impromptu reception on the stage. The convention then adjourned till to-morrow. Thrown from His Wheel, BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 31.-Elmer E atchard, proprietor of the Oneonta knit-ng mills and a prominent manufacturer, as killed in a bike accident yesterday, dag thrown while descending a hill.

FEAR SECRET SOCIETIES

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS DE-NOUNCE OATH-BOUND ORDERS.

General Lutheran Synod Wants the Army Canteen Abolished-Close of the Baptist Anniversaries.

MANSFIELD, O., June 1.-The National Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in session here denounced secret societies

in the adoption of the following resolu "First-That this synod calls on each and every member of this church to give force his emphatic testimony against every form of oath-bound or promise-bound se-crecy by taking a public stand against this

"Second—The synod testifies against those churches that knowingly permit their mem bers, while in allegiance to this unchrisian able or allow their ministers to officiate in the christless rites of the lodge room. "Third-In the name of Him who is governor among the nations, we protest against the national and state governments giving corporate existence to any secret organization. The State wrongs itself and its citizens in permitting any association to be formed from which the offi cers of the State are excluded.

"Fourth—We protest against civil and municipal officers appropriating funds lev-led on the citizens for the entertainment of any secret lodge and also against inviting any secret society to officiate at the beerected by public funds. progress in the growth of sentiment against

and psalmody also reported, as did the synod's board of trustees likewise. A caelegram of greeting from the Irish synod which is now in session was received and read. Friday's session will be taken up by

Baptist Home Missionary Society. SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.-The last session of the Baptist Home Mission Society was held to-day. Dr. Blackburn, of Oregon, spoke on "The Educational Work of the Chinese workers in Canton were converted ! in San Francisco, and on the other hand minutes, and then went out. ork in California

Rev. Tong Kit Hing, pastor of the local Chinese Church, gave an address, in which mended the work done by the Baptist Heme Mission Society through whose efforts more than 500 Chinese have been baptized on this coast. The Chinese Christians of San Francisco are now supporting the Chinese missionaries in their native land. Bong Ting followed with hopeful words Rev. C. H. Hobart, of Oakland, addressed the audience on "Work Among the Chinese in America." The last half hour was de-voted to last words. After singing "Till We Meet Again." Dr. Barnes, of Pittsburg, offered the closing prayer.

General Lutheran Synod. YORK, Pa., June 1 .- The General Lutheran Synod voted to-day to postpone for two years action upon the proposition to establish an official church paper. President Breckinridge reappointed the old common service committee, the place of Rev. Dr. F. W. Conrad, deceased, being taken by Rev. Dr. J. C. Keller. The committee on resolutions in its report requested President McKinley "to enforce the law of Congress abolishing the army canteen in the letter and spirit in which Congress manifestly passed the law; that the construction of the law as given by the attorney general greatly astonishes us, and that until the Supreme Court of the United States con-strues this law the sober and law-abiding people of our common country have the benefit of this beneficent legislation of our national Congress.'

ing: "Resolved, That we protest against the seating in Congress of B. H. Roberts, of Utah, and that we respectfully request that he be not given a seat in that body."

NOTHING SUSPICIOUS.

Health Board Finds No Cause for Alarm at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS June 1.-By direction of the Louisiana State Board of Health, at their meeting to-day, the following telegram was forwarded to the several state case of yellow fever in this city:

"Representatives of this board, with the representatives of the boards of Alabama and Mississippi, accompanied by Surgeon Murray, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, inspected all hospitals and nospital records in New Orleans and found nothing suspicious. It is probable that the several inspectors will make their final report to-morrow. Nothing justifies the slight-

Sailor Dies of Yellow Fever. NEW YORK, June 1.- The Nova Scotiar ark St. Paul arrived to-day from Guantanamo, Captain Dill reports that, on April 5. Charles Silvan, a seaman, died of yellow fever, after an illness of seven days. His remains were buried ashore. All were well on arrival and no other cases have devel-oped. The St. Paul is held at quarantine for

NEW YORK, UNDER TAMMANY HALL,

mitted to Flourish Under the Eyes of Mayor Van Wyck's Police.

LAWYER MOSS FURIOUS AGAIN

DUCER, CAPTAIN PRICE.

Tax Commissioners Alleged to Treat Gambling Houses Very Tenderly -Assessment of Millionaires.

NEW YORK, June 1 .- The sessions of the Mazet committee to-day were noticeable chiefly for two points, one the turning at to the examination of President Feitner board. Their evidence merely went to show the long established inefficiency of the system of personal taxation, and revealed noth-

him prove the charges he made yesterday against Mr. Moss. During this heated appeal from the committee's counsel, Dr. O'Sullivan, who appears for the city departments, frequently interrupted, and, in intense anger, Mr. Moss demanded that Dr. O'Sullivan be denied the privilege of participating in the proceedings. Mr. Mazet upheld Mr. Moss, and Dr. O'Sullivan was rebuked, but allowed to remain in the committee room. The evidence regarding the was given by two of Mr. Moss's agents. It established the fact that under the eyes of the police there were running on the Bowery the vilest of resorts, patronized nightly by persons of the lowest social standing. Before proceedings began to-day Mr.

Mazet was asked regarding the conduct of Captain Price and Mr. Krause, who yesterday defied Frank Moss, counsel to the committee. "We cannot punish recalcitrant, impertinent witnesses," said Mr. Mazet. "All we can do is to report them.'

John R. Wood, employed by Mr. Moss, was the first witness. He testified that last night, in company with a man named Harris, also in Moss's employ, he visited a resort in the Bowery of the lowest type of men, and which is known as "Paresis Hall." Wood described the conduct of the creatures in the place and stated that he had frequently observed them in the resort in question in large numbers. He alleged that they pursued their traffic quite openly. The presence of witnesses and his companion seemed to disturb the proprietor, and they stepped out, Police Captain Chapman appeared with a squad of man and raided the place. They next visited a gambling house on West Thirty-first street. As they

MOSS AFTER CAPTAIN PRICE. Joseph Dillon, who is an employe of Mr. Moss, related the circumstances of an attempt to serve a subpoena on Police Captain Price this afternoon just before the police parade started. He testified that Price said to him, "Go away from here or I will throw

you overboard, you crook." "You serve that subpoena this afternoon," determination to make Captain Price prove | night's lodging, and on the next day they

his accusations of yesterday. Joel Harris, another employe of Mr. Moss, who was with Wood at "Paresis Hall" last testimony of Wood, and related some of the habits and methods of the habitues of

George B. Hammond, another employe of Mr. Moss, also testified to the hideous immorality that prevailed in "Paresis Hall." There was no difficulty in getting into the League, he had frequently visited it, and the Chapman came in, looked around for several

ple of self-government upon | some of the Canton converts are doing good | Tax Commissioner Sheehy was then recalled and subjected to an examination of various assessments on different properties. Mr. Moss said he had observed a "tenderness" in increasing the assessments on gambling houses and resorts.

> Mr. Sheehy replied that the commissioners 'know no man in assessing real estate." Thomas L. Feitner, president of the Tax Board, was then called. He testified that among his appointments were those of number of relatives at large salaries.

> Mr. Moss went into the assessments of John D. Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Russell Sage and George Gould. In the case of Messrs. Rockefeller, Sage and Vanderbilt, the record merely showed they were assessed in 1898 and 1899 after making no appearance In the case of Mr. Morgan it showed that he was assessed on \$1,000,000 and that he consented to an assessment on \$400,000, after stating that he had no property on which

"Do you mean to say," said Mr. Moss "that Mr. Morgan swore that he was no taxable and then volunteered to pay on \$400,000?"

"That is what I mean to say," said Mr. In the case of George Gould the record showed that he was not assessed. Mr

Moss asked if any effort had been made to place him on the roll and Mr. Feitner said not as far as he knew. Mr. Feitner admitted that a tremendous amount of injustice resulted from the personal tax system as it existed at present.

An adjournement was then taken until vana was 84 degrees. 10:30 o'clock to-morrow. GERLACHE'S EXPEDITION.

British Steamer Brings News from the

Antaretic Exploring Party.

NEW YORK, June 1 .- On board the Brit-

ish steamship Cacique, from Valparaiso,

which has just arrived at this port, were twenty cases of scientific instruments from Dr. Cook, the surgeon with Capt. Adrian de Gerlache's Belgian Antarctic exploring expedition. Captain Barry, of the Cacique, also reported the rescue of an officer of the Chilean navy and eight sailors from the Chilean gunboat Wynal, which ran on the reef off Crooked rock, in the straits of Magellan. The sailors from the gunboat were landed at Punta Arenas. At Punta Arenas Captain Barry found the Belgica with the All the members of the expedition were well. according to Captain Barry, and are anxious to get home. The Belgica, Captain Barry said, was a small vessel bardly larger than an ordinary schooner, with a small auxil-

so the trip was not altogether devoid of re-sults. The Belgica, soon after the discovery, got caught in an ice floe. This was in 1897. The Belgica remained fast in the ice for twelve morths, during which time she drifted

was eventually freed from the ice she was submerged rock that she had to put back to Punta Arenas for repairs. Captain Barry said when he left Punta Arenas the officers of the Belgica had not decided thought probable the Belgica will be southern waters for another winter, alough several of her officers, including Dr. Cook, will return to this country soon, no matter what decision is reached in regard to

THE DEWEY HOME SCHEME.

Upshur Not in Favor of Giving the Admiral a Residence in Perpetuity.

the crew in general.

NEW YORK, June 1.-In order that it may be clearly understood whether it was Admiral Upshur's intention when he suggested a gift of a residence in Washington to Admiral Dewey that the property purchased should become his personal property and pass to his heirs, or whether it was his intention that it should remain the permanent home of the ranking officer of the navy, to be occupied by Admiral Dewey as long as he remains at the head of the sors as time goes on, the department of history. University of the United States, which has an office in this city, wrote to Admiral Upshur asking for his idea on the matter. Under date of May 29 the admiral

"Your inference that it is my preference that a home to be purchased by the free-will offerings of Americans for the admiral of the navy should be occupied by Admiral of the navy should be occupied by Admiral Dewey as long as he remains at the head of the navy, and then to pass to his suc-cessors, is entirely correct, and I agree with you further that in that form it would be more acceptable to Admiral Dewey. I have not moved beyond the initiative in this mat-ter. Others have assumed, most kindly, the work necessary in connection with the raising of funds, and to them the proposition herein stated might be made, although there is a possibility of those subscribing to the Dewey home being unwilling to give except to him in perpetuity.'

Want \$150,000 for Dewey Welcome. NEW YORK, May 31.-The Board of A!dermen to-day adopted the report of the committee on finance, recommending an appropriation of \$150,000 for the expense of welcoming Dewey home in October.

Another Dewey Monument. CHICAGO, May 31.-The Lincoln Park Board has decided to erect a \$100,000 monument to Admiral Dewey, the amount to be

CONFERENCE AT HAVANA

BROOKE DISCUSSES THE SITUATION WITH THE GOVERNORS.

ing-176 Insurgents Paid by Colonel Randall.

HAVANA, June 1 .- Governor General departments had a conference lasting three hours to-day regarding the general situation in the island. They then had luncheon together, after which another two hours were occupied with a less formal discussion. started to leave the place. Just as they The principal topic was how to revive agricultural life and how to give work instead of food to the destitute. The propriety of buying oxen and implements was strongly urged by Major General Wilson, governor of were coming out several men attempted to the Matanzas-Santa Clara department, and his arguments received full consideration. A majority of the conference, however, was rather opposed to this plan, and no definite conclusions were reached. But the full exchange of views will probably result in greater uniformity of administration.

Patricio Valdez and Antonio Perez, citizens of Havana, say that, on Monday, while in search for work, they reached Rincon, in this province. They found no work there, said Mr. Moss, in a tone that signified his but a Cuban captain gave them food and a resumed their search. Eventually they arrived at the plantation Delcias, between Rincon and Santiago de las Vegas, which night, was then called. He confirmed all the they entered with the intention of gathering fruit. Suddenly they came upon men in drill suits, without insignias, evidently seninels. Whistles were blown, and others called Captain Guerra, gave Valdez and hey wanted to join his band and seek their fortunes. This they refused to do. At the y, which numbered about ninety, had a flag, a small duplicate of the Spanish flag, except that, instead of arms, it bore a triangle inclosing the letters "U. N. O." men were well armed and, apparently, had money. Cubans in Havana say that Jose Manuel Guerra, a mulatto captain who disppeared from the army last April, answers the description given of the leader of the band. La Discusion, publishing the story, says that Guerra offered to send money monthly to the families of men who would

The sensational rumors regarding the health of Gomez are entirely without foundation, except that he has been suffering for a day or two with a cold and a light fever. Inquiries this afternoon at Quinta de los Molinos elicited the information that Gemez would probably be in the saddle to-morrow and would certainly be able to ransact ordinary business. Commodore Cromwell, captain of the port, says the strike of lightermen will probably

The Cuban commission representing mortgage creditors, who were to have gone last week to Washington, but at the last mo-ment postponed their departure, will sail tomorrow. They expect to show President McKinley that an immediate and important modification of the decree now in force is imperatively demanded. Otherwise, they say, the reconstruction of the country will be delayed.

Colonel Randall, continuing the distribution of the American gratuity, paid \$75 each to 176 men to-day at Melena, this province. He used the freight shed at the Melena Railway depot as his office. Fifty applihad no arms or because their names were not on the rolls, or because they lacked proper identification. He discovered that ome of the Cuban officers who have been objecting to their men receiving the bounty were in the habit of charging \$5 for each identification. This practice was promptly stopped; but, since the expose Randall has been suspicious of most identifications made by officers, although, when an officer personally presents the record, Colonel Randall is virtually compelled to accept it. The gratuity is welcomed, he finds, except among the officers, and he has no doubt that they would offer no objec-tions if they also were included in it. At 3 p. m. to-day the temperature in Ha-

The Meade Finally Sails.

PONCE, Porto Rico, June 1.- The United States transport Meade, formerly the Berlin, which recently struck a sunken wreck outside the harbor while leaving port, and which, after being partly repaired, was compelled to put back on again leaving port owing to the discovery of another leak, has finally effected what seemed adequate re-pairs and sailed for the United States. The Meade has on board the Nineteenth Infantry Regiment, which is under orders to proceed to Camp Meade.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the boweis, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

at least, you must use Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which is immensely popular among the elite of society, and deservedly so, for it is the most salutary of beautifiers and purifiers. Sold by

ATIONAL FINANCES BONDS

LAST MONTH OF \$3,695,857.

818 in May Last Year and a Decrease in Expenses of \$4,273,009.

EXPORTS INCREASING

FUL RECORD OF 1898.

ot Enough Artillerymen to Man the Coast Defense Guns-Talk with the New Spanish Minister.

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- The monthly

statement of the public debt shows at the close of business May 31, 1899, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,168,-891,407, a decrease as compared with last month of \$3,695,857. This decrease in debt is accounted for by an increase in the cash on hand. The debt is capitulated as

Debt bearing no interest...... 389,208,420 Total\$1,436,475,500 This amount, however, does not include outstanding which are offset by an equal

amount of cash in the treasury held for their redemption. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Bonds, deposits in national bank depositories, disbursing officers'

balances, etc..... Against the above there are demand liabilities outstarding amounting to \$631,482,969, leaving a net cash balance in the treasury

of \$267,584,094. The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures for Many, 1899, shows the total receipts to have been \$44,786,013, as against \$30,074,818 for May, 1898. The disbursements amounted to \$40,513,004, as against \$47,849,900 for May last year, leaving a surplus for last month of \$4,273,009. The receipts from customs last month amounts to \$18,367,906, a gain as compared with May, 1898, of nearly \$5,000,000. From internal revenue \$23,730,729, a gain of Miscellaneous \$2,697,377. For the eleven months of the present fiscal year the receipts were \$469,089,829, a gain as compared with the corresponding period last year of over \$98,000,-000. The disbursements during the last eleven months amounted to \$573,700,972, as against

\$355,523,105 for the corresponding period last The monthly statement of the controller been \$242,064,554, a decrease for the month of \$649,779, and an increase for the year of \$14,451.809. The circulation based on United states bonds amounted to \$206,305,954, a decrease for the month of \$1,660,333, and an increase for the year of \$10,150,190. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to \$35,758,600, an increase for the month of \$1,010,553, and an increase for the month of \$4,301,650. The amount of the United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$230,600,310, and to secure public deposits \$71,172,940.

The monthly report of the director of the mint shows the total coinage at the United States mints during May, 1899, was \$7,804,566, as follows: Gold, \$4,803,400; silver, \$2,879,416; miner coins. \$121,750. The number of stand-

minor coins, \$121,750. The number of standard dollars coined was 2,214,000. Our foreign commerce in the fiscal year 1899 will be even more remarkable than that of the wonderful year 1898. Our exports in 1898 averaged more than \$100,000,000 per month and were nearly \$200,000,000 greater than those of any preceding year in our world, aside from the United States, was short in breadstuffs and was looking to the United States with an unusually good crop for its supply. In 1899, with the world generally well supplied with its own breadstuffs, the United States continues to export at the rate of more than \$100,000,000 a and up to this time has exceeded by \$10,-000,000 the wonderful figures of the corresponding months of last year. This is the more remarkable because the export price of wheat is now 75 cents per bushel, against \$1 a year ago, and during the entire ten months has averaged but 75 cents per bushell against an average of 92 cents in the corresponding to the correspond el, against an average of 93 cents in the cor-responding months of last year, while coton during the ten months has averaged months of last year. Thus the United States, in the face of the reduced foreign demand for breadstuffs and cotton, due to the enormous world's supply of those arti-

This remarkable achievement of keeping up the record of total exports in the face stuffs and cotton is due to the great success of American manufacturers in foreign fields. The detailed figures of the Treas-ury Bureau of Statistics, covering the ten nonths ending with April, 1899, show that the exports of manufactures in those ten months have been \$275,978,300, against \$234,-757,002 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of 17 per cent; while the exports of products of agriculture were \$677,-573,345, against \$719,012,859, a decrease of nearly 6 per cent. Thus agriculture has lost \$41,000,000 in the year's exports, while manufactures have gained \$41,000,000. Curiously

the largest increase in exports of manufac-tures is in iron and steel and manufactures The President has been appealed to Adolph Lipszyc, a veteran of the civil war, to intercede for him with the Russian government and secure a pardon for him. The appeal was made to the President on Decoration day by Lipszyc, who bears many wounds and was breveted in 1863 a first lieutenant for gallant service in the Union army. Lipszyc came to the United States from Russia in 1858, served in the civil war and was afterward a clerk in the executive departments in Washington. In 1886 he went to Russia to obtain his portion of his father's estate. He was arrested and convicted on the sole charge that he had be-come an American citizen without the consent of the Russian government.

It has been decided to allow a company of Filipino actors, now detained at San Francisco, to enter the United States for the purpose of giving exhibitions. They will be requested, however, to furnish a bond that they will return to their homes after the expiration of their engagement. This case has been a difficult one to decide because of the fact that these Filipinos came to this country under contract to give exhi-bitions. It will be held, however, that they are not contract laborers within the meaning of the contract labor law and hence may be admitted under the conditions which the secretary will impose.

A phase of the army situation that is receiving considerable attention from those interested in the artillery arm of the service is the increasing shortage of men to care for the constantly increasing number of guns in the coast defenses. This question indeed may have considerable bearing on the ques-tion of whether a call for volunteers will be necessary. There are not enough artillery-men, it is claimed, to take care of the modern guns already installed on the coast de-fenses. It is pointed out by those familiar with the situation that the guns themselves are suffering for want of attention. The emplacements for the heavy modern guns are built with mathematical accuracy. In the big coast guns the whole problem is worked out by mathematics, and if the gun and its foundations deteriorate all the fine

work in their original construction goes for It is officially denied at the Department of State that there have been any exchanges whatever between the department and the German government or its representatives relative to the replacement of the Philadelphia by the cruiser Newark at Samoa. The subject has not been mentioned in conversation, it is said, and nothing in the nature of a protest against the sending of the ship to

\$75,000 Shelby Co., Ind. 45 \$15,000 Indianapolis Gas Co...6 \$9,000 Scott Co., Ind.......58 \$9,400 Jackson Co., Ind 5s \$3,000 U. S. Government 3s

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS



THEODORE STEIN. ABSTRACTER of TITLES Corner Market and Pennsylvania streets Indian-apolis. Suite 229, First Office Floo., "The Lemcke." Telephone 1760. Samoa has been lodged. At the Navy De-

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES.

partment it is said no orders have yet been forwarded to the Newark and nothing is known of any German protest. The German ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, authorizes a denial of the statement that he had made representations in objection to the dispatch of the cruiser Newark to Samoa.

he Albatross in charge of Prof. A. A. Agassiz to explore portions of the Pacific ocean. Among the islands to be visited are the Marshall. Society, Friendly, Fiji and Gilport. The trip will require eight months. The expedition will leave San Francisco in August.

Duke D'Arcos, the new Spanish minister, talked to-day in an informal manner of his plans, official and personal. He said he would probably remain in Washington until the latter part of June, when he and the duchess would go to some summer resort on the New England coast. In the meanhome and legation offices, and if possib the minister said he would have with him is no purpose, so far as I know, to take up the matter of new treaties at once. At least, I have given it no consideration thus course, there will be need of new treaties commerce, navigation, extradition as the like, but it remains to be determine what they will be and when they will be taken up. It may be Mr. Hay will have otherwise it is hardly likely to come up before I go away, as the hot summer months are not an auspicious time for the tediour work of treaty making.

He said a consul general will be estab-lished at Havana, Senor Segrario to be the first occupant of that office. Duke D'Arcos says the only other selections made so are Senor Nevarro as consul general at New York city and Senor Potinto as consul at "I am sure the United States has done all

possible toward relieving Spanish print the Philippines," said the minister. in placing at the disposal of General Rios, our Spanish military officer in the Philippines, 1,500 Filipino prisoners to be exchanged for Spanish prisoners held by Aguinaido. But the Filipinos refused to accept the 1,500 of their own people and no exchange was possible. It is hard to understand the motives of such people." Arrangements were made for the presentation of the minister to President McKinley on Saturday next at 11 a. m. It is possible Mr. Storer will be received in Madrid at the same time.

In quite a number of districts which have secured rural free delivery service a desire turned into a house-to-house delivery. In re-plying to a letter on the subject, Acting Postmaster General Heath said to-day that this may be secured by those living out a distance from the regular route of the car-rier placing boxes upon the main road.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Mertice of printing the names of postmasters on the registry business, and hereafter only the name of the postoffice, county and State will be printed thereon by the department.

The board of naval bureau chiefs has decided to equip the six new cruisers to be built with full electrical plant for all of the under consideration for many months, in-volving, as it did, the abandonment of pres-ent ideas as to the extent to which electricity may be safely and usefully employed aboard ship.

Lamar P. J. Croup has been designated a member of the civil-service board at The Navy Department has received a report from Naval Constructor Bowles at the New York navy yard to the effect that it will cost \$8,000 and require twenty days' time to repair the injuries sustained by the Brooklyn touching the bottom of New York harbor off the Battery on Decoration day.

A GIFTED CATBIRD.

He Mimics Other Birds and Likes to Hear Himself Sing.

Speaking of the robin, I can tell a story which happened only yesterday. Out in the garden, by the edge of which is a dense thicket, I heard a song which at first I took to be a robin's; and, yet, there was something in it which made me suspicious. I peered about until I saw the singer, then I saw that it was a catbird. He simply giving me his imitation of a robin's song. It was very pretty, and yet not so clever but that I had suspected it. His robin mimicry over, the catbird went on with his own peculiar, delightful, brown-thrush-like song, which is yet so different from the brown thrush's that one who is well acquainted with both need never, seems to me, confuse them. The cath sings consciously; he is a virtuoso, while the brown thrush is an antique, singing because he must and pouring out his so with unconscious perfectness, but always the same. The catbird is as modern as the brown thrush is antique. He seems to be analyzing his song as he gives it to you. But it is admirable in its feeling and ex-

This particular cathird was in the same spot where he and his mate have to my knowledge, nested for five successive seascns; for while I have not put an individ-ual mark upon this bird, I know that this thicket has had just such a mimic, with his companion, for four preceding sum-mers. Unmolested here all this time, save by cats which are not smart enough to get him, and for whom he seems to have a fine contempt, he has grown remarkably tame, and sings freely in full sight. And yet, tame as he is, he never comes into the do. In the thicket he sings and mews end purrs; he sits on a branch in full sight of the garden—so near that you could almost reach him with your hand if he would let you—but he seems to have no use for it except to look it over and sing to the people in it. And the people who are in it probably flatter themselves a good deal when they think he is singing to them. He is singing to his mate-or else to him-I have a strong idea that it is to him

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